

a3
--3. (Amended) The stator of claim 2 wherein the second conductor is wound over the first conductor to form a first layer of the stator and, at an end region of the stator the position of the first conductor and the second conductor are transposed, and the first conductor is wound over the second conductor to form a second layer of the stator.--

a4
--11. (Amended) A method of forming a stator for use in a rotating machine, the method comprising winding, in hand, and along a longitudinal axis, a second conductor over a first conductor, the second conductor electrically isolated from the first conductor along the length of the first and second conductors.--

a5
--13. (Amended) The method of claim 12 including winding the second conductor over the first conductor to form a first layer of the stator; and at an end region of the stator, transposing the position of the first and second conductor and winding the first conductor over the second conductor to form a second layer of the stator. --

In the abstract:

Please replace the abstract with the following version.

a6
A stator for use in a rotating machine includes a first conductor; and a second conductor wound, in-hand, over the first conductor and along a longitudinal axis of the stator. The second conductor is electrically isolated from the first conductor along the length of the first and second conductors. The multiple conductor in-hand winding construction allows multiple conductors to be combined to increase the overall current handling capability of the stator while substantially maintaining the "packing factor" (i.e., ratio of current-carrying conductor to overall conductor). The packing factor is substantially maintained because the amount of turn-to-turn insulation winding between typical conductors is very small.

✓ In the drawings:

We have submitted substitute drawings for Figs. 17 and 18, which more accurately represent the corresponding informal drawings of Figs. 17 and 18 as originally filed.